

British Association for the Advancement of Science, for the year 1844, on "British Fossil Mammalia," these fossils appear to belong to *Bos priscus*, described in that work, page 234.

The Clacton freshwater deposit has from time to time, ever since its discovery in 1832, produced highly interesting remains of the Elephant and other large Mammalia, in great numbers, now to be seen in various museums; a long series of freshwater Mollusca has also been obtained from this deposit.

The horn-cores so recently obtained from the Clacton freshwater deposit are quite as large as any of that species heretofore found there: their entire length is 2 feet 9 inches from base to point upon the outer curve, 17 inches in vertical diameter, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from front to back at their base. In these specimens we have also the graceful double curvature and the deeply impressed grooves usual in the horn-cores of *Bos priscus*, pointed out by Professor Owen in his Report above alluded to.

The curvature of these cores, on the inner side, is 7 inches from the chord-line to the inner surface.

Still larger specimens than the foregoing have been met with in the freshwater beds at Clacton; but as they do not possess the deep-grooved character, and are of greater dimensions, they may probably belong to a different species, and perhaps to *Bos primigenius*.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN BROWN.

Description of a new species of Pachyrhamphus. By P. L. SCLATER.

PACHYRHAMPHUS ALBO-GRISEUS, sp. nov.

♂. *Supra cinereus, pileo cum nucha nitenti-nigris: linea frontali inter oculos alba: alis nigris, tetricibus et secundariis extus late albo marginatis: subtus albus, præcipue apud latera cinerascens tinctus: cauda nigra, reatricibus omnibus, sed harum extimis præcipue, late albo terminatis: rostro plumbeo: pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Saturate castanea, subtus valde dilutior, cinnamomescenti-ochracea. (?)*

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 3·0, caudæ 2·4.

Hab. New Grenada, Bogota.

Mus. P. L. S.

I possess an adult male specimen, and what, I think, is probably the female of this Becard, which is a close ally of the two preceding species. It is, I suppose, the New Grenadian representative of the form; and, I confess, it is not without hesitation that I separate it specifically from *P. marginatus*. The differences are the further extension of the black over the nape of the neck, the entire want of black on the back, the more purely white colouring below, and the much deeper white terminations of the outer rectrices in the present species.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* April 28, 1857.